

Festival and sport

Discussions

The heart of the sports programme of the Festival was the Moscow Physical Culture Institute in Izmailovo. Its sports arenas hosted the Peace and Festival Mile races, and friendly matches in basketball, volleyball and tennis. Much interest was aroused by meetings with cosmologists, noted sportsmen, shows and an ice-hockey soiree. Held in the Institute's rooms were discussions of the international forum "Youth and Sports in Today's Society". Here is the gist of some of them.

The discussion "Youth and Problems of International Sports and the Olympic Movement". — We ought to value and guard over the ideas and traditions of Olympism, stressed twice Olympic and triple world gymnastics champion, Hungarian Zoltan Magyar. The Olympics should be free of commercialism, discrimination, professionalism and use of stimulants. In selecting capitals of future Games account should be taken of the opinion of national Olympic committees, for if the IOC had asked their opinion Seoul would hardly have been chosen to host the 1988 Summer Olympics.

The discussion "Sports, Peace, Youth and Friendship Among People". — Sportsmen should and could do a lot to preserve peace on earth so that mankind never experiences the horrors of atomic war, said Birgit Palzkill of West Germany. So athletes should show not only their strength but also a will in the drive for peace.

The discussion "Sports for All". — Man has the right to jobs, education, civil liberties, recreation and sports, said Bulgarian scientist Pyotr Bankov, and where such rights are non-existent we should fight for them.

Delegates speak

Aneli Ralencova (Bulgaria), world rhythmic gymnastics champion: We have come to Moscow to show the whole world that the youth of the planet is against nuclear weapons and "star wars".

Meeting my Festival friends for discussions and during sports encounters I saw that this view was shared by all participants without exception, and this is right: the future belongs to us, and we are interested more than anyone else that it be free of war.

Manish Jala (India): I would not talk too much about the hospitality of Muscovites — one word will suffice — excellent! I would like to emphasize the Soviet people's heartiness and their desire to help you always and to everything. For instance, if you've lost your bearings in the city they will always give you directions.

Or my colleagues sportsmen:



Festival simultaneous play session in progress.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHESS AND FRIENDSHIP

50 Soviet and foreign Grandmasters and Masters had a guaranteed big advantage in a simultaneous play session on a thousand boards against participants and guests of the 12th Youth Festival — but the final score did not really matter. You should have seen the way the latter looked forward to meeting ace players led by triple world champion Anatoly Karpov.

The bouts in the Moscow Central Club athletics and football

centre were a success. A vast arena was dotted with chess tables and, understandably, the centre was occupied by the opponents of the world champion who won his session 19.5 to 0.5. The only half point he conceded was to 16-year-old Belgrade schoolgirl and one of the best young players in the world Mirjana Maric.

Also taking part were world ex-champions Vasily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal and winners of

recent interzonal Nana Alexandria, Maria Litinskaya, Rafael Vaganian and Artur Yusupov.

Among the foreign players were Colombian Grandmaster Alonso Zapata, Czechoslovak Grandmaster Lubomir Ftacnik, and noted Hungarian player Rita Kas. They faced chess lovers from over 40 countries. All of them got special badges and those who beat or tied with a Grandmaster or Master, also souvenirs.

AS SEEN BY IOC PRESIDENT

Sports occupies a prominent place in the Festival programme and it was a pleasure to the Moscow and Leningrad, IOC President and the Festival's honorary guest, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to tell the press. The Festival has shown the desire of youth to live in peace and friendship — precisely the idea at the core of the Olympic movement. Sport is joy and great is the importance of the Festival sports programme which is wonderfully organized.

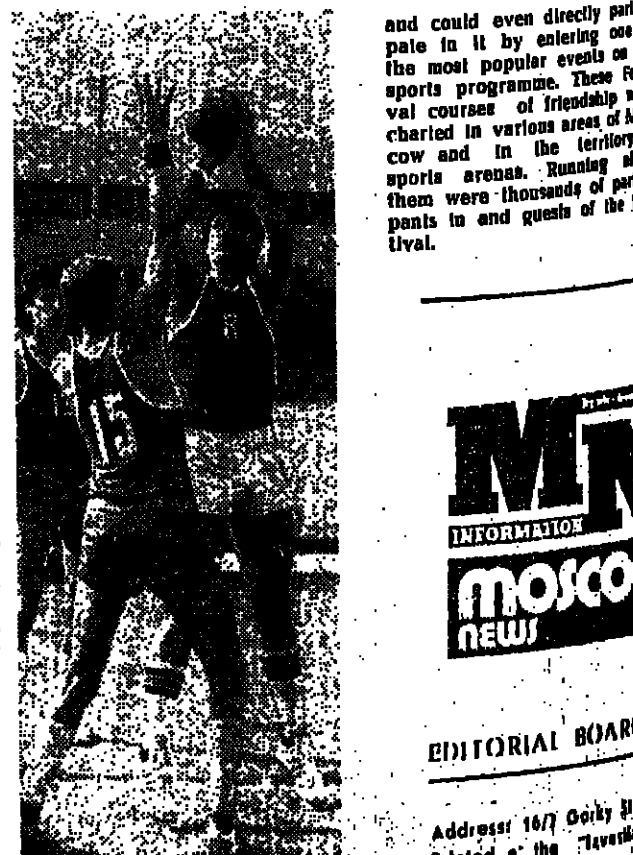
He described Leningrad's official bid to stage the 17th Winter Olympics in 1996 as a new show of Soviet sports' allegiance to the ideals of Olympism. It was presented to him in Leningrad on behalf of the Soviet by Chairman of the Executive Committee Vladimir Bydrev.

Your many Spartakiads, world and European championships, and the mass physical culture and sports movement endorse the city's great potential. Samaranch pointed out, but it was particularly emphasized by the 1980 Moscow Olympics, in which Leningrad took an active hand. We all remember the success of that event. It is a great honour for the Olympic movement to get a bid from such a big city with well known sports traditions.

I hope the city's request will be met, Samaranch pointed out. Hungarian tourists noted in the Festival Mile (1985) that they had luck for they knew about Moscow in Festival days.



After a meeting at the Physical Culture Institute between delegates and guests of the Festival and the USSR ice-hockey team, everyone wanted to get an autograph from Olympic champion and renowned goalie Vladislav Tretiak.



Natacha Licea (Cuba): It was a pleasure to run in the Festival Mile in Izmailovo because it was my, however small, contribution to strengthening peace. I was overjoyed to come to Moscow from Santiago de Cuba, all the more so that the trip was a reward for my academic success.

Everything here is excellently organized, and I especially liked impromptu meals in various sports — volleyball, ringo, and basketball, with teams drawing together not just representatives of various countries but also continents.

A scene from the game between the USSR festival team and an all-festival side. The keenness of competition is evidenced by the fact that the hosts prevailed by only one point, 65—64.

Festival sports programme coverage by Alexander Buzenkin. Photos by Boris Kaufman, Andrei Knyazev and TASS.

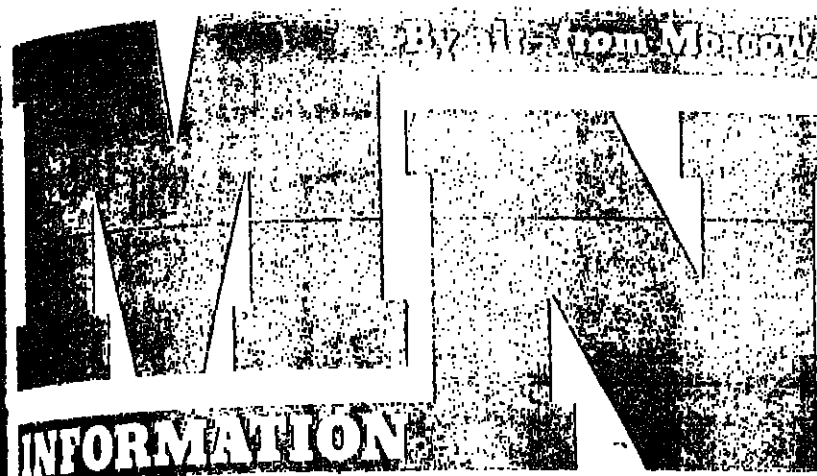


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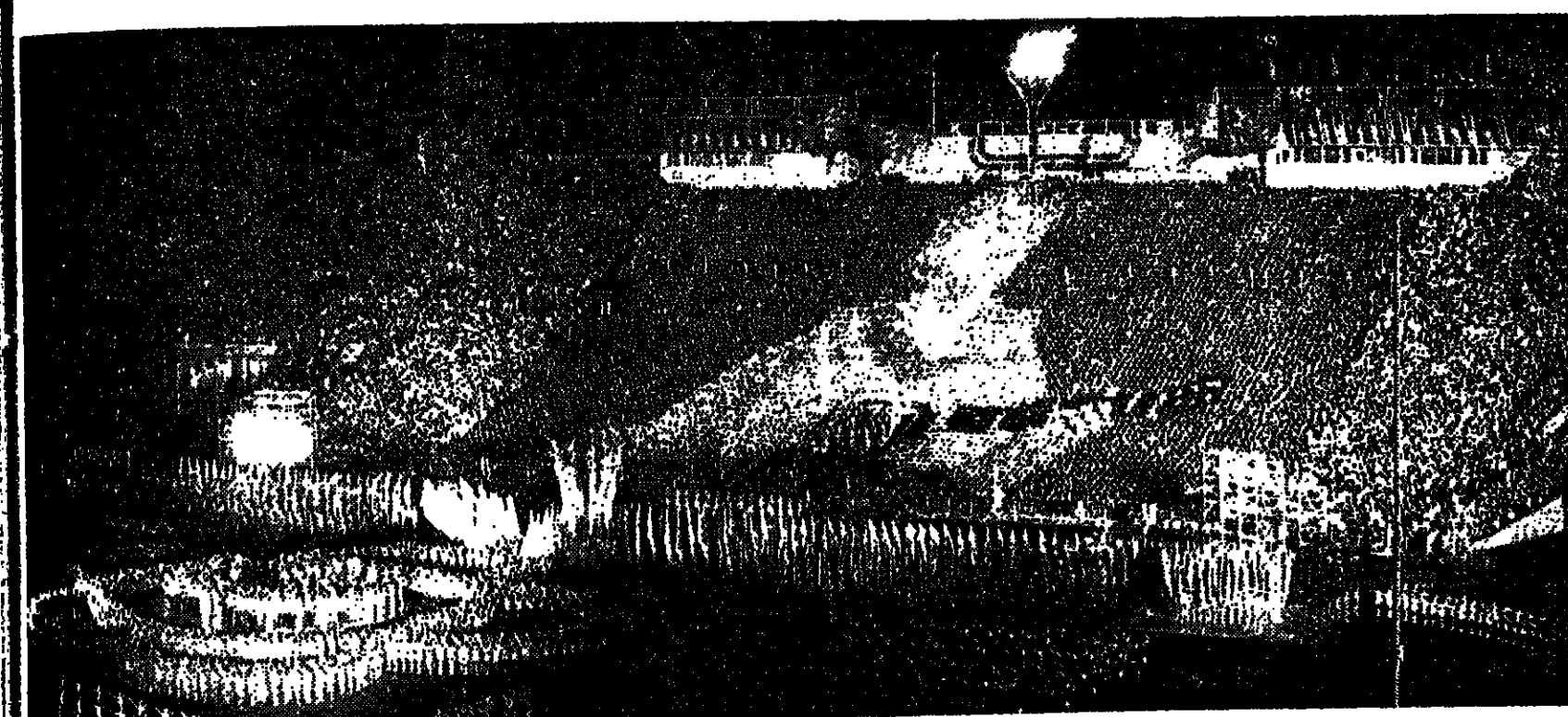
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FAREWELL, FESTIVAL!



The Moscow 12th World Festival of Youth and Students has wound up. Our correspondents Boris Kaufman and Andrei Knyazev caught these moments of the closing ceremony at the Lenin Stadium on August 3.

Till we meet again

The desire to know and understand each other better, to meet together on what the younger generation of different countries has to solve, the most crucial contemporary problems of the world — this was the guiding idea that drew to the Festival more than twenty thousand young people with varying political, philosophical and religious convictions from 157 countries and also West Berlin. Differences in the views and opinions expressed on some issues did not prevent the delegates from concentrating on the main goal: the desire of each person to live in peace and freedom. We call on the young people in all countries, regardless of the differences in their political, philosophical, and religious outlook, to do everything possible to stop the forces of militarism and aggression, to put an end to the arms race, to work for universal peace and elimination of nuclear and conventional weapons on Earth, and to work for a peaceful solution to all controversial issues and to a more just and humane system of international relations. We should be free from injustice and violence, which inevitably lead to tensions and conflicts.

The above are extracts from the Appeal to Youths and Students made on August 3 at the closing ceremony of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

Many boded the Festival days. During that period the entire world followed the Festival that went on here. The Festival was covered by more than three thousand reporters representing the mass media from almost all parts of the world.

Cooperation and trust, the spirit of friendship and friendship — these were the main themes of the meeting which drew young people of diverse views from all parts of the world. Jean-Claude Baudry, Secretary of the International Preparatory Committee. The open-minded approach to one another allowed us to work seriously, to have a frank and fruitful exchange of views. This shows that we have much in common — concerns and preoccupations, joys and hopes. Dear Soviet friends, be confident, we shall never forget you and the days we spent in Moscow, where we discovered your culture, your traditions and your way of life. We are grateful to the Soviet people and the Soviet youth for the hospitality they have accorded us. The welcoming Committee of the Preparatory

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TIME FOR ACTION

Soviet women, like women all over the world, are mourning the hundreds of thousands of victims of the atomic holocaust, stresses the statement by the Soviet Women's Committee in remembrance of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mankind should remember who is responsible for that enormous tragedy. Today, the statement points out, the arms race foisted on the world by aggressive imperialist quarters has stored up nuclear weapons with an explosive power surpassing by millions of times that of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is why we should act — and act without delay — to prevent our planet from being engulfed in the flames of war which would destroy not just civilization but life itself.

Жеңіс 1985

MIKHAIL GORBACHOV: USSR ready for nuclear disarmament

(Continued from page 1)

The further noted that the Soviet Union treats Japan's non-nuclear status, as embodied in the three "non-nuclear principles", with respect. However we cannot ignore the growing attempts to turn Japan into an American nuclear base, and to boost its military role both within the system of alliance with the United States and in the contemporary world as a whole. Such attempts are fraught with aggravation of tensions in the Far East, as well as in the Asian and Pacific areas. However, there are people who have not drawn the appropriate conclusions from the lessons of World War II and the nuclear bombardment of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Statement becomes official document

New York. The statement, made by Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on July 29, 1985, on unilateral cessation of all nuclear explosions as of August 8, 1985, has been released at the UN as an official document of its General Assembly.

R. GANDHI MEETS SIKH LEADERS

New Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, recently received a representative delegation at his residence in the Indian capital. During discussions he expressed the hope that the delegation members will actively assist in efforts to combat terrorist activities and also work for unity and consolidation of the country.

Mr. Gandhi noted that the disturbances which have been going on for almost four years in



— I'll freeze if! — It doesn't seem to be affected... — By Jove, I'm feeling hot!

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Continental forum ends in Cuba

Havana. Nearly 1,200 delegates representing most diverse political, social, religious and other trends in Latin America and in the Caribbean have attended a meeting held on the initiative of the Cuban leader Dr. Fidel Castro. This continental forum discussed the foreign debts of the continent and ways out of the deadlock resulting from the discriminatory policies of capitalist states towards developing countries.

Most of the delegates at the forum favour a refusal to pay the 360,000-million-dollar foreign

Libertarian diplomats asked to leave

On July 18 this year, the Liberian Government broke diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union under a false pretext. In view of this, the Liberian charge d'affaires in Moscow was summoned to the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs and resolutely protested to the Liberian Embassy staff have been asked to leave the country as soon as possible.

The Soviet Union expressed confidence that the time will come when relations between the USSR and Liberia will be restored in keeping with the interests of the friendly peoples of both countries.

Angola: preparation for the 2nd Party Congress

Luanda. The political and socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Angola, preparation of the 2nd Congress of the MPLA—Workers' Party, at the centre of work of the 16th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the MPLA—Workers' Party.

The repeal of the amendment passed by the Congress united the hands of the US administration for interference in the internal affairs of Angola, stresses the document of the 16th Session. This measure will lead to further aggravation of the situation in Angola and the region. The participants noted, too, the so-called "star wars" programme set up by the US administration as a counter-revolutionary operation consisting of anti-peace elements in several countries, they stressed, is yet another confirmation of the plans of international imperialism led by the US against young progressive nations.

Deng Xiaoping: China opposes 'star wars'

Peking. The Xinhua news agency reports Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, saying that the "star wars" programme should not be launched since its implementation would lead to qualitative changes in the arms

race. During a meeting he had with President of the Anglo-American Pergamon Press publishing company Robert Maxwell, he noted that the "star wars" plans are substantially different from the addition of several new weapons to a military arsenal or even creation of several types of new missiles.

DANIEL ORTEGA'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Managua. A number of emergency decisions have been taken at the emergency session of the 5th National Assembly — the supreme consultative body of the Sandinista National Liberation Front after a series of joint meetings with the Front's National Assembly and the Sandinista Assembly. Decisions were taken to change the role of the Front's National Assembly, designed to reinforce the role as the guiding force in the struggle against the growing US aggression. The day also aimed at solving the complex economic problems facing the country. The National Executive Assembly announced the creation of the Front's National Leadership's Coordinator.

Sierra Leone's foreign policy

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ITALIANS WANT SICILY FREE OF NUKES

Rome. A Week of Peace in Sicily, a campaign for the abolition of nuclear weapons, opened in the Sicilian city of Catania. It is being held on the initiative of a recently created Committee Against Militarization of Sicily.

Peace champions have converged at Catania from all over Italy and other parts of anti-war activities and to outline a programme for further campaigns. Sicily is being investigated by NATO military, which has established in different areas of the island a nuclear munition dump for residents and people at great risk from a major American base near Catania, where the US has been deployed for years. Protesters want to attract national attention to the risk involved in the presence of Italian territory and drive home the need to abolish nuclear-free zones worldwide.

The fate of smaller territories

New York. The UN Special Committee on Decolonization is preparing a report by the Sub-Committee on Smaller Territories, which are still in possession of colonial states or governed by them. The delegates at the 15th session of the Committee stressed that tens of islands in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans and in the Caribbean Sea have been converted into military bases and strongholds to suppress national liberation movements; they have organized pockets of threat to international peace and security. The Western countries, particularly the United States, are seeking to maintain their territories under their control, widely using the threat of global strategic superiority. Of special concern is the fate of Micronesia, where the United Nations entered into a treaty with the United States in 1960. The US has a single aim: ignoring the interests and inalienable rights of the Micronesian people to self-determination and perpetuate its control over the Marshall Islands, so as to consolidate US strategic power in the Western Pacific.

Islamabad's growing military appetites

New Delhi. Islamabad is to receive an additional consignment of sophisticated American F-16 fighter bombers. This has been reported by the Washington correspondent of the Indian newspaper, "Free Press Journal". He is quoting circles close to the US State Department and the Pentagon. The new deliveries of F-16s are envisaged under draft six-year military and economic contract which is to come into effect in 1987.

The details of the new agreement, which is to replace the 3,200-million one existing between the two countries, are being at present agreed on with great intensity. According to the PTI news agency of India, Pakistan is insisting on sharp increases in the American military aid. The Pakistanis would like the United States to give them planes of the AWACS type.

'Ceasefire' for gangsters

Tokyo. Residents of the port city of Kobe, "capital of the Japanese underworld", have been temporarily guaranteed secure existence.

For a month and a half the city will be free of ceaseless shoot-outs in the streets, muggings and other crimes. This mercy was granted them by the "godfathers" of two warring gangster syndicates Yamaguchi-Gumi and Ichikawa, who publicly announced a "ceasefire".

These groups with a membership of nearly 200,000 criminals have for over a year now been fighting for "spheres of influence" in drug sales and the illegal casino business.

The Japanese 1986 draft budget guarantees multi-million aid to arms manufacturing. Government-approved military expenditure provides for a seven per cent increase in the current year's figure, bringing it up to a record post-war high — 13 billion yen.

Japan has over 10,000 rifles and 90 million books for 11 million readers (for over 100 million population), according to data released by the Communications Ministry. Japan produces some 500 million books annually and nearly 100 million of other so-called consumer goods.



South Africa is still swept by protest demonstrations against the criminal regime of apartheid supported by the USA. In many parts of the country students are boycotting classes so far as the state of emergency remains in force. Suburbs of dozens of the country's industrial centres are also sites of mass anti-racist protests. The number of people being killed by the racist continues to grow.

Protesters in front of the US Consulate in Durban. Photo AP-TAS

Science and technology

'MAGIC' CLOUD OF DUST

On April 9, 1984, 270 kilometres from the shores of Japan, an aircraft of the Japanese Air Force flying from Tokyo to Alaska came across a huge mushroom cloud of dust that stretched up to a height of 18 kilometres and with a diameter of about 320 kilometres. It was also seen by crews of other two planes.

The original guess that the cloud was the result of the explosion of a nuclear submarine has not been proved since elements of radioactivity were not discovered in samples of dust taken by a Japanese Air Force plane.

In the opinion of researchers at the Hawaii Geophysical Institute, the only possible natural reason for the appearance of the "magic" cloud is an eruption of a submarine volcano.

Scientists carefully analysed the recordings of hydrophone disturbances made near the Wake Island in the central part of the Pacific Ocean and noted that a series of ocean crust fluctuations started to the west of the island, achieving full intensity by April 9.

PURIFYING DRAINAGE

American specialists have developed a method of purifying drainage water containing toxic metal elements. It uses equipment and traditional methods, but in contrast, enables direct processing of liquid wastes, polluted with different mixtures of heavy metal elements, including complex metal combinations without dividing and processing elements of each metal separately.

OF INTEREST

Huge bricks

Can one build a house out of two or three dozens of bricks? This is quite possible. French engineers have designed a technology for the production of 3-metre-long ceramic bricks. Bricks like this can be used to build a house with or without upstarts. Specialists believe that in the future there could be light giant bricks for erecting multiforever houses. Engineers believe that houses from the new ceramic material have more advantages than the ordinary concrete building material. They are good at holding warmth, and

An early guest

There were loud knocks at the door of a bakery in Hamburg, at five o'clock one fine morning. The baker, who was slightly put out by the unexpectedly early call, opened the door only to see an elephant at his doorstep. Since the giant did not show any signs of aggressiveness and was most likely in an agreeable mood, the baker pulled a tray of freshly baked rolls in front of his guest. While the unexpected visitor

BREAKING THE 'CEILING'

In connection with the completion of another five-year programme for boosting Japan's armed forces between 1988 and 1990, Prime Minister Nakasone has decided to nullify the limit on military appropriations, established by the Takeo Miki government in 1976. This would mean a sharp escalation of militaristic trends in the country, writes PRAVDA's political analyst Vasvold Ovtchinnikov.

Under pressure from Washington Tokyo's official propaganda tries to create the impression that the current "ceiling" on military spending has to be broken willy-nilly. The Japanese "hawks" are using this pretext to remove barriers to the country's rearmament, though, even within the framework of current restrictions, its military budget is the eighth largest in the world.

Militaristic circles in Washington and Tokyo, the article goes on, are making inroads into a one per cent barrier for the Japanese "self-defence forces" to take over some of the functions of the US 7th Fleet in the north-western Pacific within the next five years. This concerns the blockade of international straits and the patrol of sea and air space as far as 1,000 miles away from Japanese shores.

DOLLARS AND TERROR

American legislators have given the green light to the policy of state terrorism being conducted worldwide by Washington, stresses an article by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. A testimony to this is the approval by the Congress of the final variant of legislation on the so-called US military and economic assistance to other countries in the 1986 and 1987 fiscal years. The bill has been sent to the president who, according to the AP news agency, is expected to sign it.

This is not surprising, for the bill, which envisages appropriations (during the next two fiscal years) of 23.4 billion dollars in aid to the allies and clients abroad, unites Washington's hands for the continuation of gangsterism and armed interference in the affairs of other sovereign states. By passing the bill, the author concludes, Congress factually sanctified further toughening of US "big stick" policy in various parts of the world.

ARMS RACE AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Now that the US is escalating the arms race and "star wars" supporters are pocketing billions from the development of strike space systems, other figures involuntarily come to mind, writes IZVESTIA A. Kutsenkov, D.Sc. (History). A total of 15 million people annually die of hunger, malnutrition and infectious diseases in the developing Asian, African and Latin American countries; 600 million are partly or fully unemployed; 800 million cannot read and write and 1,500 million are deprived of medical aid. One of the reasons for these troubles is the arms race.

According to some estimates, in 1982 mankind spent for military purposes about 660,000 million dollars — a sum proportionate to the annual income of 1,300 million people in Asian and African countries. And the developing countries have spent about 130,000 million dollars on the purchases of weapons and the upkeep of their armed forces. That is more than what they allocate for education.

RELIGIOUS CAMOUFLAGE FOR AGGRESSORS

A detachment of well-trained religious ministers with the overall strength of four thousand people has been set up in the US Armed Forces writes K. Pogozov in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star) newspaper. There are chaplains to all the units, even in small battalions and crews of medium-size ships.

The main duty of the military ministers is not to inculcate religious subversion or save the souls of American servicemen but to serve Pentagon's immediate ideological aims and to psychologically prepare the soldiers to blindly believe that the aggressive policy of US imperialism is "justified". The preachers in the barracks are using hypocritical prayers to implant hatred to the force of socialism and peace.

The chaplains' activities are encouraged in every way possible, writes the author. The Washington administration itself, by capitalizing on the feelings of believers, is widely juggling with Biblical phraseology in a psychological war against the peoples of socialist countries. After all it was the White House boss himself who proclaimed the Soviet Union to be a "crucible of evil empire" in the modern world and called for a crusade against it.

The 'record' still stands

An attempt by 18-year-old Anibal Quocua from the Portuguese town of Leiria to set another "record of the absurd" ended in failure. The ambitious youth decided to beat the "world record" for nonstop rock'n'roll. To do that he had to dance 371 hours with short breaks, and yet by the end of the fifth day his resolve started to waver. On the 12th hour he dropped to the floor and slept like a log. Nothing could wake him up and he slept for over 20 hours.

Earthquakes: screened and real

Weak earth tremors were recently registered in Cairo. According to the director of the Institute for Astronomic Research, Richard Kabil, earth tremors in Cairo are extremely rare and no destructions were recorded. Many residents paid no attention, whatever they were taken away by a TV film incidentally called "Earthquake".

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir GRINYUK

40 years ago...

The heads of the American Manhattan Project were religious people. Conceding the development of the atomic bomb to be a divine affair they code-named the tests of the prototype of the monstrous weapon — Trinity Day. The scientists and engineers who worked in the quiet mountain village of Los Alamos, New Mexico, believed that their "gadget" (so the bomb was called to keep it secret) would serve a just cause by bringing nearer the end of World War II.

But voices of the project and the US administration knew that after the defeat of fascist Germany there was no need, militarily, to use the atomic bomb against Japan and that with the USSR joining the war against her the early defeat would be ensured. Yes, Washington knew that but still sanctioned the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. President Truman motivated this by the desire to save the lives of 500,000 American servicemen who would have otherwise perished by landing on the Japanese islands. This version of the

story is still adhered to in the US. But was that really so? The Kyoto Tasshiu news recently obtained declassified documents from the US national archives which make it clear that George Marshall, then the Chief of Staff, and Douglas MacArthur, who was the American Army Commander in the Pacific, reported to the president that US losses in an invasion of Japan would hardly be intolerable. Truman, however, rejected this authoritative consideration.

This historical fact confirms that Washington was by no means concerned about saving the lives of half a million American servicemen. Nor had it any concern for innocent victims among Japanese civilians. Residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were deliberately sacrificed by the US — so that it could use their tragedy to flex its military muscle to the USSR, an ally in the anti-fascist coalition and intimidator.

clear age. Already two generations have grown amidst a continual threat of nuclear arms. Making a show of their "steel nerves", or rather brutality, US presidents of the post-war period gave several orders to exterminate civilians in Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon and Grenada. Though the US used conventional arms in these places, administrations constantly considered using nuclear weapons, too. The Pentagon also has come up with countless projects for nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

Today the US president is bent on implementing his "star wars" plan, which is allegedly designed to annihilate the nuclear threat. But this is a tale for the gullible. The programme increases the chances of nuclear war, stated noted US expert in this field, president of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, Robert Bowman. A brochure circulated by the Institute notes that the true goals of the so-called "strategic defense initiative" have nothing to do with protecting American people, for the "space shield" is meant to screen US offensive nuclear arms.

Reagan is eager to draw into the project his allies, including Japan itself. Strangely enough, the government of this nation agrees that its scientists and firms actively participate in the project. As a matter of fact it

factually shuts its eyes to the presence of American nuclear weapons in Japan. Even some Japanese companies have already started supplying American military laboratories at Los Alamos with space weapons components.

Tokyo tries to explain the dangerous nature of Japanese-American military cooperation with false allegations of "threat" posed by the Soviet Union. Of course, this is a fraudulent pretext. On the contrary, USSR is encouraging good and mutually advantageous bilateral relations between the two countries for this. In fact, the Soviet Union has pledged not to use nuclear weapons against countries which do not store such mass destruction weapons — Japan is one of them. Another indication of the peaceful nature of Soviet foreign policy is a moratorium on Soviet nuclear tests announced by Mikhail Gorbachev which will be effective from August 6, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy.

The victims of the atomic bombardments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are demanding that nuclear weapons disappear from the face of the earth forever. The names of the two Japanese cities are now the symbol of peoples' movement for saving mankind from the threat of nuclear disaster.

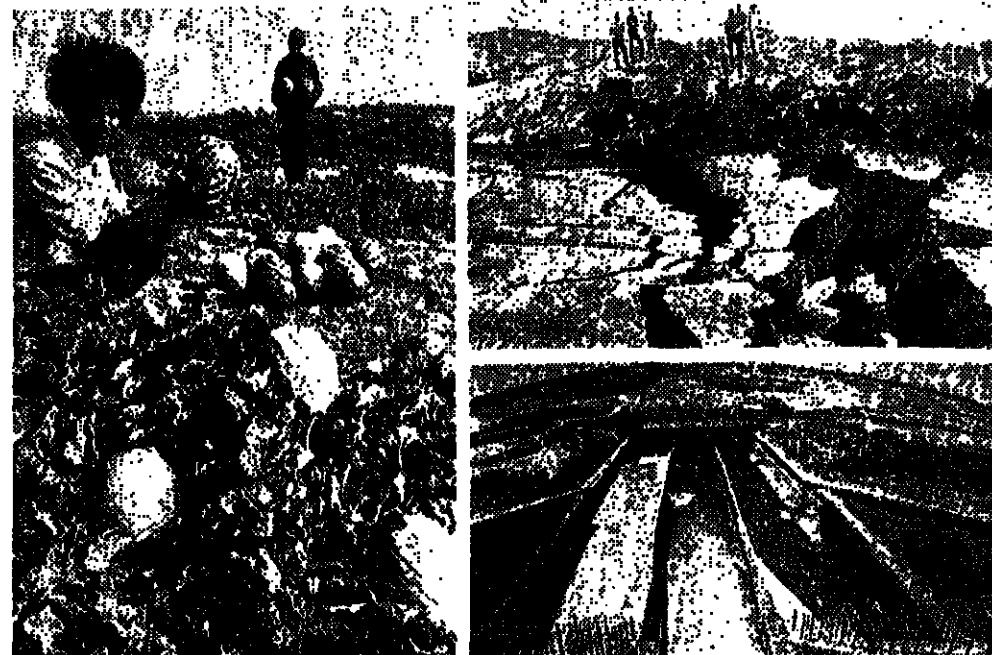
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Round the Soviet Union

● THE STORING AND RECORDING OF MEDICAL INFORMATION HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED TO COMPUTERS AT SEVERAL CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTRES IN PENZA (A CITY IN CENTRAL RUSSIA). The programmes for the computers are designed to keep and reproduce all the necessary information about the health and physical development of children. Further use of computers in the health service will help attend the little patients quickly and efficiently.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY HAVE ELABORATED AND PUT INTO PRACTICE A NEW METHOD OF TREATING INFLAMMATION OF ACCESSORY NASAL SINUSES AND, IN PARTICULAR, ONE OF THE MOST COMPLEX ETHMOIDAL LABYRINTH. As a result, radical operations have been limited by 80 per cent. The method is applied with success in almost twenty clinics in the Soviet Union.

● FRAGMENTS OF A MOSAIC PANEL HAVE BEEN SHIPPED TO PRAGUE TO ADORN THE MOSKOVSKAYA METRO STATION IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK CAPITAL. Florentine mosaic was used for the panel which features Moscow landmarks. It was manufactured by the Moscow combine of monumental-decorative arts. In the entrance hall of the Moscow, Przhzhskaya Metro station a mosaic panel displaying sights of beautiful Prague will be installed. This panel, to be made by masters of brotherly Czechoslovakia, will show the capital's panorama as seen from the historic Charles Bridge.



LIFE-GIVING CANAL

Harvesting water melons on the Yerbet collective farm. ● Land clamouring for water. ● Inter-section of the Karakum Canal with the Murgab River.

The irrigation canal laid across the Karakum Desert (Black Sands in Turkmenia) is unique both in the Soviet Union and abroad. In length (1,100 kilometres) at present it is second perhaps only to the Amudarya, the longest river in Turkmenia. It carries four times as much water as all other rivers in this Central Asian republic.

At the start of the '70s, the Karakum Canal recouped all the expenses earmarked for its construction and made over four thousand million roubles in profits. Since its first phase was commissioned in 1950, land farmers have been able to produce four times more cotton than previously. The most valuable cotton — the long-staple variety — grows in the zone of the canal. Besides, the canal is navigable for five hundred kilometres and has become a major transport artery on the desert.

Over the next few years, the line will turn south-west. Water will come to the still arid Turkmenian sub-tropics, and the vast expanses of the Mashed-Mierian plateau. The proximity of the Caspian and the barrier formed by the Kopet Dag Mountains put the climate in this area on a par with the Mediterranean coast of Egypt, where the world's most valuable thin-staple types of cotton are grown. The water and the unique climate make it possible to lay a citrus orchard here to serve the entire Soviet Union.

Underground rock to drill wells

A ten-metre-deep well with a half-metre diameter can be drilled in one minute by a new ground liquid-drill tool, recently tested by Soviet specialists who have put the idea of a Moscow engineer, H. K. Kovrov, into practice.

Calculations show that the underground vehicle, on their way through rock with directional jets of plasma or laser, can move speeds up to 50 kilometres per hour. It is possible that in time they will be used to superdeep wells. As yet, directed underground drilling may have great prospects exploring depths of up to 20 to 30 kilometres, practically impossible for conventional drilling machines.

Bimetal vaults for construction

Experts in Armenia and Transcaucasian republics suggested an original design producing various structural elements. It utilized the effect of their ability to bend during heating and subsequent cooling. By the new method aluminium and steel elements arranged on one another equally heated all at length. When these elements cooled, they bent in place at a height of 18 metres and, the vault ready. It can be used for construction of halls, livestock premises, bridges.

than complex. At a distance of 80-100 kilometres from Yuryungri, geologists have discovered vast iron deposits in some places the deposits so near the surface that they could be stripped by shovels. By the iron content of 60 per cent, the deposits are of prime quality. Such a close distance from extraction of coal and iron offers an opportunity, as specialists believe, to establish a metallurgical plant there in future.

Other major industrial complexes along the Trans-Siberian, the Amur-Baikal railway on the basis of Kansk-Aldan coal basin, in the West-Siberian oil and gas province, and on the basis of other mineral deposits which are abundant in the region of the Soviet Union.

Places to visit

Concerts in Ostankino

At the word "Ostankino" many people imagine the biggest national TV centre and its tower seen tens of kilometres away. Muscovites and their guests also associate the place with its magnificent architectural ensemble of the 18th century.

In the nineties of the 18th century the place was a big construction site. Count Nikolai Sharennyyev, one of the richest men in Russia, initiated here the building of a summer palace which contained theatre and concert halls, picture and stich galleries as well as collections of china and sculptures. Ceremony halls had each its own designation — the Egyptian Hall was meant for parties and concerts, while the Italian served as a reception hall. Now the Egyptian Hall is the place for concerts of ancient music. Performing here are the chamber ensembles Barocco and Madrigal, a harp quartet, a chamber choir and the Moscow Conservatoire orchestra.



A concert of ancient French music.

Fishermen's sails

Sails that seemed to have been implements of sport yachts and several training ships are again acquiring their original equipment. Small boats in shore waters called "dori" will move by means of sails.

A fleet of these vessels is being constructed at Solombala dockyard (Arkhangelsk Region in the north-west of the European Russia). Light wooden boats (you can't call them otherwise) are known not only in the White Sea but in the seas of many countries as well.

For 75 years seaboard ships, sailing boats, hunting schooners and others came down along the stocks of this oldest Russian dockyard. But "dori" happened to be the most viable vessel. Now, apart from its economical 25 h.p. engine, "dori" will hoist sail.

UNUSUAL PATIENT OF LENINGRAD SURGEONS

A month-old macaque, called Fraya, for which Soviet surgeons have stitched a hind leg, has been a result of an accident. It happened before visitors at the Leningrad Zoo after 45 days. Fraya is as gay and lively as before, though it is slightly limping.

It was for the first time that doctors have had to replant a hind leg. The macaque is a male, less than a year old. The operation lasted three hours with the use of a microscope during which surgeons were assisted by caretakers of the Zoo, who had control of the monkey. Its conduct was calm though the monkey was operated on under local anaesthesia. Now Fraya is under the supervision of the Zoo's physicians.

INVENTED BY TSIOLKOVSKY

A diagram and description of an original typewriter made by Tsiolkovsky have become objects of study for engineers using materials in the USSR Central State Archives in Khabarovsk for scientific and technical documentation.

In the opinion of specialists, this little-known invention by Tsiolkovsky has not lost its novelty even today. Tsiolkovsky—founder of modern cosmonautics, was a man of diverse talents. The diagram and description of the typewriter is one of his works shelved in the archives, although, he had been issued with a patent at the time.

The typewriter is simple in design, its merit is its high typing speed. It sets entire lines and corrects mistakes before they are typed.

A gift of flowers

It looks like the brightest and most festive colours of summer have gathered in a 17th-century Russian architectural monument at 4 Razina Street. The flowers gifted to the 12th World Youth Festival were grown by Dmitriy Abdulkhakimov in his garden outside Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan. Every third day he brings to Moscow over 500 gladioli of varying colours — from yellow-white to dark-cherry — to replace old ones. During the Festival visitors will see nearly 2,000 flowers of over 300 varieties.

37-year-old Dmitriy is a mining engineer by trade. Seven years ago he took to growing gladioli and improving some varieties. His collection has now 700 varieties and constantly grows. Dmitriy thinks that in beauty and diversity of colours gladioli surpass all other flowers.

He is chairman of a gladioli club, reads lectures and shares experience with amateur flower-growers and specialists. Five years ago he changed occupation, went to grow vegetables on a collective farm plot and took to growing flowers in the past year. He thinks of giving his entire collection to the farm. I like flowers very much, he says, they give me joy which I want to share with people. Last year I was in Moscow with my collection for the first time and it was then that I offered growing flowers for the 12th World Festival. Let them bring joy in the youth of the world who have gathered here and become a symbol of peace. In August Alma-Ata will host Dmitriy's sale-exhibition whose proceeds will go to the Soviet Peace Fund.

Science and technology

DRUGS UNDER CONTROL

Medical workers know that one and the same medicine produces different effects among various patients. It was believed that everything boiled down to the individual peculiarities of an organism since the chemical composition of drugs is the same. But it frequently happens that a medicine, checked by a patient, suddenly produces an entirely unexpected negative effect.

The most exquisite modern methods were used at Moscow State University to check one and the same medicine, but prepared at different pharmaceutical factories and with different series. Indeed, the chemical composition of the drugs was expected to be the same. But physical properties were different: distance between atoms, angles of links, spatial arrangement of molecules — in short, not only the chemical composition but also other must be tested.

FREEZING ANCHOR

It is impossible to count the number of anchors invented for ships, beginning from stone tied to a rope, to forged designs (weighing many tonnes) with powerful turning grips. Now shipbuilders can add a new anchor to the list: a refrigerator. This is a plate with freezing plant, supplied with power by cable from the ship. The plate is lowered onto the bottom, the current is switched on and after a minute it freezes to the bottom. Does such an anchor hold well? Here are some calculations:



A mother jaguar at the Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan) Zoo has refused to feed its cub. The tiny animal is now under the care of staff members and veterinarians. "Sunduk" Tamayev (obediently) says it is developing normally.

VIEWPOINT

BOOKS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

This September, a traditional International Book Fair will be inaugurated in Moscow. This year's Book Fair-85 will draw more than 2,000 firms and organizations. The organizers are the USSR Book Publishing Committee, Mezhnatsionnaya Kniga (a foreign trade organization) and the VAP Copyright Agency.

Vice-Chairman Vasily SITNIKOVA of the VAP Board of Directors granted our correspondent this interview:

Q: The policies of some Western countries have led to a situation where their cultural relations with the USSR have begun to decline.

Do such circumstances affect the work of the Moscow International book fair?

A: Yes, partly, international book fairs represent peaks in publishing activities. The Moscow book fairs enjoy a reputation as one of the biggest in the world. All the participants in the previous exhibitions considered them successful, while their commercial operations with VAP have displayed an obvious tendency towards growth. Whereas in 1977, when the first fair was held, we signed only 1,200 export and import contracts with our foreign partners, in 1983 this figure rose to 2,643.

I should add that all these years, Soviet publishing organizations not only maintained the characteristically high level of output of foreign books translated into Russian, but have also been increasing their volume. At present, this country annually publishes more than 2,000 books by foreign authors from more than 100 countries with a print run of more than 100 million copies. We are still extensively publishing works by US, British, West German, French, and Italian authors. But publishers in these countries, because of what have already said, have considerably cut down the output of books by Soviet authors. This includes, first of all books of fiction, while scientific and technical publications have been affected to a lesser extent.

Q: Still it is obvious that the realistic publishers in the West understand only too well that the modern intellectual world is inconceivable without the achievements of Soviet science and technology, fiction and arts. Is this not so?

A: It is true that reality is obviously at variance with the attitude towards modern Soviet culture imposed on readers and audiences in the West. An objective indicator of this is the fact that, under the agreements reached at Moscow book fairs, foreign publishers have been producing papers of fundamental research by prominent Soviet scientists, scholars, historians, economists, and art critics. Apart from publishers in socialist countries, we have concluded contracts on joint publications with British, Italian and Japanese firms.

Today VAP has stable business ties with more than 1,000 publishing organizations, copyright associations as well as national and theatrical agencies in 70 countries. In the publishing sphere alone, contracts have been signed on concessions or purchase of rights of more than 62,250 works. The overall volume of exports and imports, carried out either directly through VAP or with its participation, has exceeded 200,000 works. Apart from this, VAP has working agreements with 11 copyright organizations in socialist countries. It has 75 agreements on mutual representation of interests with 54 organizations in 20 developing and Western countries.

AZOVSAL—A WASTELESS PLANT

Azovstal, a leading metallurgical plant in the city of Zhdanov (Ukraine), has succeeded in scoring impressive achievements by introducing wasteless technologies. Some ten years ago the "fiery rivers" of the slag — inevitable companion of metallurgical production — caused a sensitive environmental damage. Now the plant has not only stopped further accumulation of slag dumps but also fully processed the old ones. In the past year alone it obtained from the waste one million cu m of pumice and 2 million cu m of broken stone as well as a few hundred thousand tonnes of other building materials — and of very high quality at that.

The organization of wasteless production at Azovstal called

for serious efforts and a lot of money but they were quickly recouped. Now the enterprise gets from it net profits of millions of roubles.

The ferruginous dust, which formerly contaminated the atmosphere, is now used as well. The economic effect from reusing it is seven million roubles a year. The secondary thermal resources helped meet more than 25 per cent of the plant's total requirements in fuel. Besides, it improved the possibilities of gas purification. Gas blow-outs into the atmosphere reduced, and products worth several million roubles (such as nitrogen, argon and materials used as fertilizers in agriculture) are being extracted from harmful compounds.

The spread of wasteless technologies in the USSR is financed by the state. Over the past nine years about 63,000 million roubles were spent on nature protection measures.

Siberian industrial complexes

The first million tonnes of coking coal has been processed at the biggest Soviet concentrating mill, which was recently commissioned in Neryungri, Yakutia — a vast autonomous republic in north-eastern part of Siberia.

It was fur, gold and diamonds that gave Yakutia worldwide fame. But in recent years, however, this region has also

become a major supplier of coal both for internal consumption and export. In the south of Yakutia, where the reserves of coal deposits are estimated to the tune of almost 45,000 million tonnes, a major mining complex is being established now. A strip mine has been built there and is producing 13 million tonnes of coal annually. A huge power-and-heat electric station and the biggest coal concentrating mill have also been erected there. Neryungri, a small township built not so long ago, has now grown into a city and recently celebrated the birth of its 100,000th inhabitant. Every day about a million roubles is spent on construction in South Yakutia.

However the coal, according to specialists, is only "the ground floor" of the South Yakutian complex. At a distance of about 80-100 kilometres from Neryungri, geologists have discovered vast iron deposits in some places the deposits so near the surface that they could be stripped by shovels. By the iron content of 60 per cent, the deposits are of prime quality. Such a close distance from extraction of coal and iron offers an opportunity, as specialists believe, to establish a metallurgical plant there in future.

Other major industrial complexes along the Trans-Siberian, the Amur-Baikal railway on the basis of Kansk-Aldan coal basin, in the West-Siberian oil and gas province, and on the basis of other mineral deposits which are abundant in the region of the Soviet Union.

An emergency government commission was set up under the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tajikistan K. Makhkamov. Already assigned to the construction area are wooden board houses and moving vegetable homes, construction material and basic necessities.

FUTURE OF MOSCOW METRO

Moscow Metro builders have been constructing underground railways in the city for over 30 years. Over this period more than 200 kilometres of tunnels have been laid and 125 stations built, writes in *SPRESS* TELNAYA GAZETA N. Prolov, head of the Moscow Metro Building Association.

This year builders plan to finish construction of assembly and finishing work at four sections of the underground to cover over nine kilometres of tunnels with six stations. They have also pledged to put them into operation. The introduction of modern technology will make it possible to use one engine driver per train, thus saving without 200 assistant drivers. The 12th Five-Year Plan period will see the introduction of other new technologies. It is planned to tunnel additional 34.6 kilometres and build 30 new stations.

New Metro routes will run to the south-east of Moscow, where big residential areas — Lyubimov, Maryino and Pechatniki — have sprung up. Other new lines will also be extended to the northern part of the city — the Otradnoye neighbourhood, and to Kiyevskoye in the west.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SIBERIA'S FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX

By the end of the century, Siberia should be extracting nearly seventy per cent of the country's oil and gas while producing at least eighty to twenty per cent of electricity, writes *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*. As a result it is of paramount importance for the state to save funds from extraction, transportation, processing and use of Siberia's fuel and energy resources. The most obvious and rational thing is to cut down losses which are still great on oil fields, in the extraction of gas and of enrichment factories. Priority in this goes to a wider use of resource-saving technologies and work in this direction is already going on as part of the "Siberia" programme.

The solution of energy and fuel problems is closely linked with prospecting and discovery of new reserves of natural resources and expansion of prospecting works, the newspaper writes. Geologists believe that in future the bulk of the money should go into oil prospecting, particularly for major reserves. We are only just beginning to prospect for potential reserves of oil and gas in the eastern part of Siberia, continues the newspaper. The proximity of the location of these oil fields and the Baikal-Amur Railway project is the main reason for accelerating here the building of a new national base for oil and gas extraction. Also highly promising are the oil and gas reserves on the Arctic

shelf and Far Eastern seas. Prospectors are faced with the task of ensuring the necessary rate in the extraction of non-ferrous metals, bauxites, diamonds, gold, tin, tungsten, molybdenum as well as other non-ferrous and precious metals, minerals.

TAJIKISTAN AFTER UNDERGROUND STORM

According to *IZVESTIA*, following a strong earthquake in the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan the sky was quickly covered by a dry dusty blackness. Weathermen believe it was 2,000 metres high, and the bright rays of the sun could no longer penetrate it. Then came the grey days of enduring semidarkness, which obstructed even air communication.

Scientists are now actively studying the relationship between this natural phenomenon and hazardous underground storms, while seismographs continue to record tremors of the Earth's crust. After destructive earthquakes in the Pamirs epicentre, the rampage continued. Seismic waves rolled over Tajikistan from the same centre, and though they were on a far lesser scale they strongly hit already damaged structures.

The hardest hit was the Ishkashan Region, as dozens of families were left homeless. The Young Pioneer Palace and the people's courthouse in the regional centre were reduced to ruins. So were all shops and storage facilities. Avalanches on mountainous highways temporarily cut traffic, and structures were damaged in the republican capital, Dushanbe.

Awards for magicians

A group of Soviet magicians has returned with awards from Czechoslovakia, where they took part in the 20th International Festival of Modern Magic Art. The jury conferred two awards on Muscovite Amayak Akopyan — the first prize for comic manipulation and a special prize for exceptional plasticity.

Amayak, son of the famous magician Artyun Akopyan, showed a 10-minute composition imitating the magicians who surround their tricks with a cover of mystery and mysticism. To be more convincing he used elements of dance, pantomime and other genres and achieved a surprising effect.

The first prize went to a couple of magicians Bystryakov from Perm — their colourful and elegant number with a saw-saw, bunnies and kacheks appearing as if from nowhere, drew spectators' admiration.

"Miss Magic" was unanimously awarded to a schoolgirl from Ulan-Ude Darina Tyrenzhapova. She came to the Festival together with her father Vladimir Tyrenzhapov, an artist with the Buryat Philharmonic Society. She began adopting the ABC of her father's job when she was a fourth former. Darina got her first "Miss Magic" award last November at a similar festival in Poland.



Masterpiece saved

Will the "Danad" be exhibited again? For a month and a half the numerous visitors to the Hermitage Museum have been asking this question with anxiety and hope. Connoisseurs of painting art from various republics of the USSR and foreign countries, concerned about the fate of the outstanding work by Rembrandt, are seeking the answer from the great treasury of arts.

The disgusting act of vandalism committed last June by a malefactor, arrested immediately after that, made even those alien to the art shudder in an-

ger. Sulphuric acid was spilled on the canvas.

Thanks to urgent measures taken by restorers the "Danad" has been saved, says the director of the Hermitage Museum, Academician Boris Piotrovsky. The varnish covering the canvas, had considerably neutralized the acid's effect and top class specialists soon removed all its traces. Of course, the picture was damaged but not in such a way as to consider it lost. Restorers have started working and one day the masterpiece of world painting will be back in the Rembrandt Hall of the Hermitage.

shooting first episodes of the serial.

Our movie, says film director Gizo Gabeskiriya, has no deviations from the novel's subject-matter. Disclosing the concept of the novel, Victor Hugo wrote: I wanted to praise labour, valour,

and selflessness — everything that makes a man great. In general this is the task being pursued by the international shooting team.

The French director of the film is Edmond Séchan, winner of several Oscar awards.

August guest performances and tours

Artistic companies and soloists from twelve countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America will demonstrate their skill in more than forty Soviet towns this month. "Victory Lives in the Happiness of Generations" is the title of the programme, which laureates of the 21st Soviet Song Festival held in Zielona Gora (Poland) will show in Minsk, Leningrad, Moscow, Zhilomir and Kiev.

A number of big Soviet cities will host concerts by Algerian and Syrian artists. The Dutch songstress Margorie Barnes will visit the USSR for the first time with the company Koos van der Sluis. The billboard of Dutch performers who will give concerts in Tallinn, Riga, Moscow and Leningrad features variety songs and jazz compositions.

Variety song lovers will also meet Golden Orpheus prize winner, Nelli Rangelova of Bulgaria; Hungary's "1982 best songstress" Klary Katona; Czechoslo-

vakia's Turbo group, as well as various performers from Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, and other countries.

In another development, ex-voys of the multinational Soviet art will tour more than fifty towns. Concerts of the Dal Russian Folk Chorus and the Borodin Quartet will take place in Yugoslavia. The symphony orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Culture will visit Great Britain. The ballet company of the Bolshoi Theatre will be performing in Australia and New Zealand while their colleagues of the Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre will be touring Greece. The Italian public will be entertained by the Back to Back Song and Dance Ensemble, an actors' group which includes L. Surzhikov. The Folk Dance Company will give concerts in the GDR. A folklore ensemble directed by V. Naimov is expected in Colombia and Ecuador.

Natalya DAVYDOVA

Praising labour and valour...

A 3-part Soviet-French TV co-production "Les travailleurs de la mer" is being shot in Brest, a city on the Black Sea coast. This is the first screen version made by the Parisian Pathé-Cinéma and Gruziafilm Studios.

The embarkment between the port and the sea terminal was turned into a whole township full of fanciful wooden structures. In a realm of sets recreating the atmosphere of French ports of Saint-Samson and Saint-Malo in Bretagne, the film makers are



A still from the film.

Peace theme in Oleg Kiryukhin's sculptures



The globe surrounded by leaves of trees — the UN emblem — is carefully held by five men — a European, an African, an Asian, an American and an Australian. In a recess formed by these preserving and protecting hands there is a figure of a mother with a child — an image of the invincible force of life and womanhood.

This sculptural composition was unveiled in the days of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in front of the Moscow Peoples' Friendship University, where young people from over 100 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are studying.

The author of the composition is Oleg Kiryukhin, whose first success was marked 28 years ago (1957). At the 6th Festival held in Moscow he was awarded a diploma (signed by artist Konstantin Yvon) for the sculptural composition "Spartacus".

The young sculptor offered then his own resolution of the theme of friendship and unity of people: a gladiator extending a hand of friendship. In defiance of "Kill him!" shouts by mobs, to another gladiator felled by him.

The days of the 1957 Festival remain in my memory as bright, joyful moments, says the sculptor. Muscovites received the guests with no less enthusiasm than they did last week. The buoyant, festive mood generated by such an event as the World Festival, excites everybody, charges with energy, instills the conviction that life is stronger than war.

For Oleg Kiryukhin, like for all Soviet people of his age, childhood recollections are linked with the war. At eleven he, together with grown-ups, dug all trenches, saw the glow of fires to the west of Moscow and watched air-defence searchlights catching intruding enemy planes with their bright beams in the dark night skies over Moscow. He witnessed the joy of the Victory as well as concomitant grief and tears.

Nowadays for the sculptor each recourse to the theme of peace involves returning to the emotions of those years. The happiness of peace, the present

Kalman's mystery

Currently on general release in Moscow is a new Soviet-Hungarian film, "Kalman's Mystery". The screenplay was done by noted Soviet writer Yuri Nagibin. This is what he says about the film.

Why such a title? What was enigmatic about that man? Well, even though his music enjoyed tremendous popularity, next to nothing is known about his life. When the film ran in Hungary, the composer's widow Vera Kalman confirmed its accuracy. "Yes," she said, "we were all exactly like that." I think it is the biggest praise we could get. Peter Huszár's brilliant acting portrayed the entire complexity and contradictions of the lead character. For Kalman was a very sorrowful person, but he amazingly transformed his blues into merry operettas. Is that not a mystery?

Naturally, the picture has lots of music, scenes from nearly all of his best operettas, and each one was very aptly fused into the plot.

USSR AND ASIAN COUNTRIES INCREASE GOODS EXCHANGE

More than 3,700 million roubles was the goods turnover in trade between the USSR and Asian countries in the first three months of 1983. This is almost 30 million roubles more than the comparable amount last year, according to statistics account of Soviet foreign trade for the first three months of the current year.

Soviet imports from Asian countries during this period were more than 1,600 million roubles — an increase of almost 30 million roubles as compared with the first quarter of 1982. Soviet exports increased by approximately 150 million roubles.

India remains USSR's biggest trading partner among the developing countries of Asia. Soviet-Indian trade amounted to 731.9 million roubles during the first three months of 1983, which is 117 million roubles more than last year. Soviet imports from India grew almost by 100 million roubles, reaching 358.2 million roubles, while exports — by 84.4 million roubles.

Goods exchanges with China grew substantially in the same period and reached 229.9 million roubles. Goods turnover with Afghanistan rose by more than 30 million roubles; with Democratic People's Republic of Korea — by 35 million up to 156.7 million; with Turkey — more than 23 million up to 63.9 million; Indonesia — almost 18 million up to 14.8 million roubles.

The volume of trade between the USSR and Iran in the first quarter of the current year reached 84.1 million roubles, Malaysia — 44.3 million, Pakistan — 30.4, Laos — 23.4, Singapore — 21.7, Sri Lanka — 18.8, Kampuchea — 13.8, the Philippines — 9.3, Nepal — 4.9 and Thailand — 4.4 million roubles.

Finnish lorries for Siberia

Two years ago, the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry and the well-known Finnish firm of Siu-uto signed an agreement to design a big lorry specially for operation in severe conditions of Western Siberia. The first four lorries have already been brought to the Tyumen Region for testing. A short while ago a group of specialists from the Finnish firm headed by Marku Lakom, the leader of the project for the new lorry visited Surgut, the town of Siberian oil workers.

Our firm has had a considerable experience in cooperation with the Soviet Union, he told an MNI correspondent. In some areas of the USSR Finnish-made timber carriers and prime movers are operating successfully. At seaports you can see Soviet-made trucks made at the Siu-uto factories.

Like our Soviet friends we want the new lorry to be reliable and economic and have a good cross-country capacity. Earlier we did not produce lorries like those being tested here in Siberia. They differ in their greater carrying capacity from those now being manufactured. The tip-up model can take 22 tonnes and the pipe-carrier 30 tonnes.

Work on the lorry is continuing. We understand that the Siberian climate imposes special demands on the solidity of the design on which its successful operation undoubtedly depends. That is why we use in our lorry for Siberia special grades of steel, while its parts and assemblies are specially reinforced. All this will help withstand subzero temperatures and impassable roads.

Trolleybuses for Colombia

For 17 years Soviet trolleybuses have been faithfully serving the residents of Bogota, capital of Colombia. The city transport vehicles of Soviet make have gained good reputation there, thanks to their reliability and comfort. They have become indispensable for this metropolitan city of 5 million inhabitants, transporting every day tens of thousands of passengers.

Colombia was the first Latin American country to buy 60 Soviet trolleybuses for its city passenger transportation. That was in 1968. Seven years later 25 more vehicles were purchased.

The Soviet trolleybuses have proved their good manoeuvrability, reliability and ability to carry a large number of people during rush hours. They are serious competitors of buses, the most widespread means of transport in the city. In a number of districts of Bogota the trolleybuses have replaced them completely.

Signed in 1982 was a new contract under which Colombia was to purchase 120 more Soviet trolleybuses and spare parts for them. Last June, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the last 33 vehicles, provided for by the above contract, have been delivered in Colombia.

YOUTH TOURISM—VISITING CARD OF THE WORLD

According to UN statistics, four times more young people undertook international tours in 1982 than in 1980. No wonder, therefore, that, for the first time in the history of the World Pe-

Intourist news

tival Movement, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students (which has just ended in Moscow) dedicated one of its fifteen discussion centres to tourism.

The forum, "The Role of Youth and Student Tourism in Strengthening Peace, Friendship, Mutual Understanding and Solidarity Among Peoples", was attended by representatives of 48 national delegations and seven international organizations.

Apart from the official national delegations, 10,000 boys and girls from 40 countries all over the world as well as 12,000 Soviet tourists flocked in Moscow during the Festival. These figures aptly confirm the scope attained by youth and student exchanges in recent years, said Tengiz Abduladze, a member of the Soviet delegation. The very idea of creating specialized youth tourism organizations owes its origin to the World Festival Movement. Under its impact the following bodies sprang to life: International Bureau for Youth Tourism and Exchanges (BITE), the Soviet Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Travel, Jugendtourist in the German Democratic Republic, CRM in Czechoslovakia and others.

The guests of the Moscow Festival were received by the Soviet Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Travel. The motto of this major world youth tourism organization is "Youth — Tourism". Sputnik cooperates with 550 foreign youth, student, trade union and tourist organizations in 88 countries. In 25 years of its existence Sputnik has served 40 million foreign tourists. Travelling routes offered by Sputnik pass through 100 Soviet cities. On the Crimean Peninsula, in Caucasus, Baltic republics, Central Asia and in other picturesque spots of the USSR 22 International Tourist Camps accommodate young people coming to visit from all the continents of the world.

'I would still have learnt Russian, even if I were bowed down with age,' said poet Mayakovsky

Do YOU want to study Russian?

Nothing can be more exciting than to be able to read Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy, Chkhov, Gorky, Yessenin and Sholokhov in the original. With knowledge of Russian you can keep abreast with contemporary Soviet poetry and prose. You can also read anything of your choice, including Soviet newspapers and magazines.

Bookshops in your country maintaining business links with the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga foreign trade association offer you textbooks, references, dictionaries and phrase books from the specialized Russki Yazyk Publishers. These manuals will help you study Russian without instructors. The bookshops offer a variety of books in Russian.

I can speak Russian. Can You?



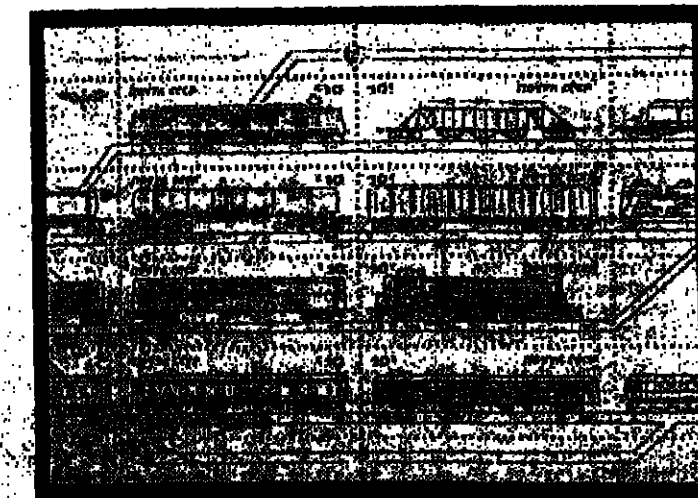
Get in touch with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga
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RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN STAMPS

Eight postage stamps constitute a new series, "Locomotives and Coaches on Soviet Railways", depicting electric and diesel locomotives, passenger

Philately

and mail coaches, a refrigerator, tanks for bulk-oil cargoes, bunker-type cars for carrying loose cargo, etc.
The new set has been issued in the form of the so-called small sheet. Price per stamp: 10 kopeks.



WHAT'S ON!

August 6-9

THEATRES

Operetta Theatre at the premises of the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Garden (3 Karetny Ryad). 8 — Luto, Sevastopol Waltz. 9 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

Stanislavsky Drama Theatre (23 Corky St). 7 — Nash, Rain-Maker. 8 — Zagladnik, "The Melody for a Peacock". 9 — Rostand, "Cyrano de Bergerac". At the premises of the Lenin Komsomol Theatre. 7, 8 — Mikhailov, "Noah and His Sons". 9 — Chervinsky, "The Paper Gramophone".

Chamber Music Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 7 — Mozart, "Der Schauspielerdirektor". 8 — Rossini, "La cambiale di matrimonio". 8 — Pashkevich, "The Miser".

FILMS

Two Versions of One Collision (Odessa Film Studios, USSR). A film based on a real collision of Soviet and American ships. Cinema: "Leningrad". (12

Walter Ulbricht St. Metro Sokol. Who Are You, Dr Sorok (France-Japan).

A story about the legendary deed of Soviet secret serviceman, Richard Sorge. Cinema: "Novorossiysk". (12) Tsezarya Kunkova Sq. Metro Kurskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Circus on Lenin Hills (Metro Universitet). 6-9 — A gala performance in two parts featuring circus and variety acts. A gala attraction, "Present You With Wonder", led by Emil Kio, Inc. Wonders, on ice and water. Directed by Leonid Kostyuk.

Circus in Tsvetnoy Blvd. 19 — Circus performances. Oktayr Circus and Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kallanov. 9 — Evenings devoted to variety duets: Gailina Bovina and Vladimir Lyukovskiy (songs); Tatyana Leibal and Vladimir Nikolayev (dances).

EXHIBITIONS

State Picture Gallery (Krymsky Val). "The Youth of

Country" exhibition featuring about 1,000 paintings, drawings, posters and items of sculpture from the museum's collection. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

History Museum (1/2 Red Sq.). Fashion Costume of the 17th-19th Centuries: a unique collection of national costumes, featuring 390,000 items, collected by the museum in one hundred years. Daily, except Mondays, 10 a.m. to noon. Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Revolyutsii.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL. Lenin Central Stadium. 7 — USSR vs Romania. 7 p.m. Dynamo Stadium. 6 — USSR championship. CAC vs Nikopol 10:30 p.m. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St). 6 — USSR championship. Moscow

TRANSPORT HOURS. Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter. To begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Calling a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 1 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

Lokomotiv vs Abovyan Kotalk. 7 p.m.

Nikopol is a town in the Dnepropetrovsk Region (Ukraine); Abovyan — a district centre in the Armenian SSR.

FIELD HOCKEY. Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 8 — USSR championship. Moscow FI-18 vs Sverdlov Army Club. 6 p.m.

WEATHER

August 6-9. In Moscow, city and region, warm weather will predominate with night temperatures of 11°, 16°C and 23°, 27°C during the day. Short rains are possible initially.

Summer monsoon showers have slightly lowered temperatures in India. The highest temperatures of 35°, 38°C are registered in the south-eastern regions.